

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Covers the Ground

THROUGHOUT California there is a campaign on foot to eliminate the saloons. In the following editorial, the Los Angeles Times makes out an excellent case why the saloon should go and says a great deal as well in the advocacy of complete prohibition.

"The drunkard, the moderate drinker and the total abstainer will all admit that the frequent and immoderate use of distilled liquor as a beverage is hurtful," says the Times. "But when it comes to prescribing a remedy for the evil they will not agree. Nothing is more difficult than to persuade men to adopt measures of which they do not approve for doing away with the drink evil. There are Christians who would refuse to accept a free ticket to the New Jerusalem because the line of travel was not over their particular orthodox road. 'Any restriction on personal liberty of any kind is vigorously opposed by some people. Said one objector the other day: 'I use liquor; drink every day; get drunk occasionally, too. I spend my own money, and myself suffer the headaches and the pangs of conscience which follow. So long as the temperance people keep to moral suasion, all right; when they try to save my soul by talking to me, all right; but when they attempt to take away my liberty to take a drink of whisky by taking away the right of a barkeeper to sell it to me, then I protest. We live in America, not in Turkey; in the twentieth, not the twelfth century, and it is my privilege to get boiling drunk at my own expense.'"

"The answer to this plea is that a man does not get drunk at his own expense. He gets drunk at the expense of his wife, his family and the community. Any man who drinks to excess forces the community to stand the expense to a greater or less extent. A record of the cases brought before the criminal court shows that eight out of ten of the defendants were habitually or occasionally intemperate. The cost of jails, poorhouses and insane asylums is not borne by the saloonkeepers or by the drunkards they make, but by the taxpayers. These items swell the tax levy and thus the taxpayer pays the cost of a man's carouse. The loss in health, in opportunities to work and incapacity to do work, make a bill which it would be difficult for the saloonkeepers to pay; and the bill made out by mothers, wives and children for the amount to pay for broken hearts and destroyed homes would be difficult to meet.

"The idea that man can live alone is a mistake; he belongs to a church which admits of no separation; he is on a single track which must be run on at such a rate of speed that he will not collide with others. We are drops in an ocean whose every pulsing wave communicates from Labrador to the Indies. We are not alone and cannot live alone. As to saloon suppression taking away a man's liberty, it might as well be said that a statute against bigamy deprives him of his liberty to a fresh supply of domestic felicity.

"The suppression of the saloon will decrease the cost of government, save homes from destruction and men from themselves. The saloonkeepers claim that they are engaged in a legitimate traffic in which the law permitted them to enter, and in which in consequence of this permission they invested their capital. The answer is that the saloonkeepers knew there was anti-liquor agitation in the land, and that it was liable to break out anywhere in favor of prohibition or in favor of saloon suppression by local option. Especially was saloon suppression liable to come where the women are voters, and the man so blind as to invest his money in a gin mill deserves to lose it for his stupidity.

"It is sometimes said by the allies of the bar-keepers that to banish saloons would tend to discourage the growth of cities. If this be true does it not follow as a correlative proposition that to increase the number of saloons would tend to induce the incoming of people and of capital? In our advertisements of our city we speak of our skyscrapers, our industrial plants, our great stores, our schools and our churches; why not, if drinking bars induce capital, speak of our fine saloons and boast of the amount paid for licenses? If numerous saloons are an advantage why not say to strangers, 'Here, sir, is one of our finest gin mills, with rosewood bar, cut-glass fixtures, a card room upstairs, a back door to the Temple of Venus in the rear, and the police in cahoots with the proprietor?'

"It is true that with saloons abolished we would lose the income now derived from saloon licenses, but we would also lose a large portion of our outgo for jails, poorhouses, hospitals, etc., filled by cases which were caused by the saloon. The experience of many other cities has shown that in every instance the closing of saloons has been followed by reduction in taxation, and that the moral ozone of a city without saloons has been invigorated."

The new censorship law, included in the Trading With the Enemy Act, gives the authorities control of the mail addressed to foreign ports, and a very necessary control this is. Heretofore the shadow Huns could gather information for the enemy, write it out, stick a two-cent stamp on the envelop and Uncle Sam would safeguard it out of the country. Information which the press would carefully exclude from its columns was thus gleefully passed on. The loyal citizens could not have it, but the enemy abroad was welcome to it all.

After the War

THE best natural resources within this Territory, its richest soils and flowing water, might well be devoted as much to the growing of men and the growing of crops. They are a part of the heritage of those young men, the advance guard from whom has already gone, who will come back to us as veterans of the war, fathers of the next generation of freeman soldiers.

This is suggested by the speech made recently before the International Engineering Congress by F. H. Newell, who is widely known throughout the Islands. A portion of his address was:

Irrigation is of prime economic importance to the community, State and nation. Irrigation enables a complete agricultural development of arid lands, and by insuring immunity from loss by drought, makes possible intensive cultivation and a maximum annual crop production. The material benefits to the community are not measured by crop production alone, but by the stimulation of other industries, manufacturing and transportation.

A still greater benefit to the nation, rising far above material wealth, is that coming from the increase of an intelligent and prosperous rural community, who are not merely producers of food for other people, but who, living in the open, contribute most largely to the best elements of citizenship.

The practice of irrigation has been developed to a very high economic standard in Hawaii. Its further development should be carried out along the lines suggested by Mr. Newell, as a means of building up a strong rural population, an aim which in the long run will prove of far greater profit than simply providing for an increase in dividend payments to investors. If Hawaii had long ago entered full-heartedly into the establishment of a rural citizen population we could now take a more active share in humanity's great war where men count for more than money.

Hawaii has piled up great stores of wealth through having used her natural resources to tremendous advantage, but the Islands are only semi-populated if a census were to be taken on the basis of actual home builders.

As implements for the production of food supplies our plantation laborers are remarkably efficient, but their sons do not spring to arms in defense of their home land in this time of national peril. Unfortunately men do not rise spontaneously to the defense of the ideals of a plantation camp, however important an adjunct that may be to the creation of wealth.

It is not too soon to make plans for a less one-sided growth during that period which is surely coming—after the war, so that when next the call comes for each political group of the Union to send its sons, Hawaii may have a stronger and more virile rural population which will be ready and willing to risk their all for the good of all.

Light On Casement

"CASEMENT indicated that," says a message from Foreign Secretary Zimmerman of Germany to Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington, in giving the names of American traitors willing to lend their aid to the destruction of American munition factories, with the murderous killing of American workmen that accompanied the various fires and explosions in the munition works attacked.

Casement, it will be remembered, is the man who turned traitor to his own country and attempted to lead a German invasion of Ireland. He is the man who attempted to induce the Irish in the German prison camps also to turn traitor and had those who flung his offers back in his face given an extra dose of German hell. He is the man who persuaded a handful of Irishmen to rise in revolt and sacrifice their lives in a hopeless undertaking, relying on his promises of German aid. Now he is known, through the texts of official German documents, as being one of the anti-American plotters, willing to sacrifice innocent American lives to further his pro-German plans.

Is it any wonder the President refused to butt in when this man was taken out for execution?

Those "all-knowing" Honoluluans who had periodic fits a few months ago at the publication of warnings concerning the possibility of a German raider in the Pacific, which The Advertiser published with knowledge of the fact that a raider had reached the Pacific and was being searched for, will have to acknowledge now that these warnings were neither "false" as they declared, nor "ridiculous" as they announced. Sometimes, dear people, the press knows what it is talking about, even if the news interferes with business as usual.

When it comes to enforcing the Trading With the Enemy Act one of the effects in Hawaii is going to present a paradox. For instance, a newspaper published in the Hawaiian language will be regarded as in a foreign language and a license to continue publication will have to be secured. There are more "foreign language" newspapers in Hawaii than newspapers published in English. We have Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian, Filipino, Korean and Portuguese.

Some way or other it strikes us that if we can catch fish to can, can them, ship them to the Coast and compete in the mainland markets with the salmon canneries, we ought to be able to sell the uncanned fish here at a price at least equal to fresh fish on the mainland. It would be a peculiar course of reasoning that would show otherwise.

BREVITIES

George Macy and Jack Pihl were charged yesterday with assault and battery.

Manuel Correia and Theresa Rodriguez were arrested yesterday on a statutory charge.

Patrick Ward, Ninth Field Supply Company, was receiving yesterday on a charge of headless driving.

A Jones, while painting a house near the corner of Waiwale Road and Fifteenth Avenue, fell from a ladder and dislocated his right knee. The injured man was treated at the emergency hospital.

A. Kahono (w) was charged with drunkenness yesterday afternoon. In a racket with another woman she received a laceration over the left eye, in which a stitch was taken at the emergency hospital.

Daniel Bartholomew, a stevedore, while working at Pier 15 last night was struck by a falling sack of flour and taken to the emergency hospital for treatment. Nothing much was found to be the matter with him.

A verdict of suicide was returned by a coroner's jury yesterday in the case of Private Basil C. Williams, hospital corps, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who shot and killed himself in the Acme rooming house on Monday night.

A petition was filed in the circuit court yesterday afternoon for the appointment of J. W. Kalekiki as administrator of the estate of Samuel W. Kalekiki, late court messenger and grand jury bailiff. The value of the estate is approximately \$3287.

Two stray horses, a black and a bay, wandered into the stables of the Hawaiian Racing and Polo Association at Kapiolani Park on Sunday. The owner may recover them by following his steeds to the stables and putting in his claim.

Owing to the fact that the United States is engaged in war the customary banquet and dance given by Japanese Consul-General R. Moroi, in honor of the Emperor's birthday, October 31, will not take place. The birthday will be marked by a garden party in the grounds of the consulate, which will be given for Japanese alone.

According to word received here Alfred R. Conkling, lawyer, geologist and author, who visited these Islands with his two daughters, two years ago, died in New York a few days ago. The police reported his death as a suicide. He fell or jumped from the fourth floor of his East Seventeenth Street home. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Edward Darvill with the law firm of Callagan and Company, of Los Angeles, returned from Hawaii yesterday morning where he had been visiting the volcano. Mr. Darvill has been in the Islands two months and has made visits to Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. He will return to Los Angeles in the steamer Maui on Wednesday. He is much pleased with his vacation and returns to the mainland a confirmed booster for Honolulu and the Islands.

HOTEL COMPANY IS
SUED BY THREE MORE

Actions Result of Alleged Ejection of Sailors

Following a suit for \$5000 damages brought against the Territorial Hotel Company on Monday by Mrs. Harry L. Camper, charging discrimination against the uniform of the United States, three additional suits, each seeking to recover \$5000, were filed against the company yesterday, upon the same grounds, the complainants being Harry L. Camper, Harry E. Stinson and Walter Mayo. The suits were filed by the same attorneys as the first suit.

Each plaintiff alleges that on August 4, 1917, they were partaking of refreshments and dancing on the roof of the Alexander Young Hotel, and that they were guests of the hotel. Miss Martin alleges that while she was dancing with Fischer who wore a naval blouse, Camper, Mayo and Stinson, who were wearing the naval blouse uniform when ejected.

Camper is a second-class electrician in the navy and Fischer is a first-class gunner's mate. Both men were wearing the naval blouse uniform when ejected.

CITY ELECTRIC PLANT
OBLIGED TO SHUT DOWN

S. C. Stibbert, acting superintendent of the electric light department, notified the supervisors last night that on account of shortage of rain the city electric lighting plant was no longer able to operate and was shut down last Saturday.

On this account it will be necessary to use the current of the Hawaiian Electric Company until the rainy period commences.

Stibbert asked for authorization to connect with the Hawaiian Electric Company's plant until such time as the city plant is again in operation.

The authorization asked for was granted and \$1000 appropriated for the purpose.

LONOKAPU NOT GUILTY

A jury in Circuit Judge Heen's court yesterday afternoon returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Henry K. Lonokapu, charged with first degree murder. Lonokapu was alleged to have shot and killed Samuel Kaluabine during a row at a luau.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the FARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

PERSONALS

Rudolf Buckley, cashier of the First National Bank, returned yesterday from a visit to the Coast.

George Cruikshank, head overseer at the Waiuku plantation, returned yesterday from a vacation in California.

Chief Officer Fogarty of the Matsou liner Matsouia is receiving the congratulations of a host of friends on his recent marriage in San Francisco.

R. A. Vitousek, who has been practicing law at Hilo, arrived with his wife and child from the mainland yesterday. He will be associated with Thompson & Catheart.

Mrs. Arthur Reynolds, who with her two daughters Blanche and Marguerite, have been spending a vacation of several months in San Diego, California, returned home yesterday.

Jack Lando, who was called to San Francisco six months ago by a cablegram informing that his mother was seriously ill, returned yesterday. He remained by her bedside till she passed away.

Will R. Johnson, of Oakland, California, arrived in the city yesterday. He will take the next steamer for Australia, where he will be associated with the irrigation commission at Leeton, New South Wales.

Mrs. F. W. Lagerquist, formerly Miss Ella Wright, was married recently in New York. Her husband, an army officer, was sent to the front in France. Mrs. Lagerquist returned to her home in Honolulu yesterday.

T. T. Hughes, his daughter Vivie Hughes, and Mrs. J. R. Zimmerman, also a daughter, came from the Coast yesterday, and left at once for Hilo. Mrs. Zimmerman's husband is the Wells Fargo agent there.

R. T. Quarles, associate justice of the Supreme court, returned yesterday from a flying trip to Boise, Idaho, whither he went to dispose of some property. He sold it for several thousand dollars more than he expected to.

Miss Esther Carlson, who was graduated from the normal school at San Jose, California, with distinguished honors, arrived in Honolulu yesterday, and will be employed as a teacher at a point yet to be determined.

Among officers of the army leaving yesterday for the Coast were First Lieutenant J. E. Johnson, Signal Corps, O. R. C., and First Lieut. C. Sawyer, same corps, both of whom are en route to Fort Leavenworth for duty.

Edward V. Thomas, of the Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia, arrived here yesterday en route home. He is returning from a three-year's trip around the world, during which he visited every country on the globe except Africa and South America. His son is travelling with him.

M. M. Phinney, vice president of the Redlands National Bank, at Redlands, California, arrived here yesterday, and will be the guest for a few days of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams. Dr. Williams was for a number of years the pastor of the Congregational Church, at Redlands.

William S. Cabral and Miss Mary MacAuliffe were married yesterday evening by Rev. S. K. Kamaipili, assistant pastor of Kakaia Church. The witnesses were Albert MacAuliffe and Mrs. Loria J. Sanborn. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. MacAuliffe, formerly of Hilo.

Mrs. S. E. H. Lockwood, of Redlands, California, arrived in Honolulu yesterday. She will be the guest of Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, for a few days, and will then go to Hilo, where her daughter, Mrs. Lucy Hazard Lockwood, is a teacher of English, medieval and ancient history in the high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Kim Tong Ho returned yesterday from the mainland, where they spent four months following their marriage in Los Angeles. Mrs. Kim Tong Ho is, like her husband, Hawaiian-born. They visited the University of Wisconsin, where Mr. Ho attended the reunion of his class. He was also a delegate from Hawaii to the recent convention of the Equitable Life Insurance Company held in New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Jesse A. Tiffany, with their infant son, will be the guests of Bishop and Mrs. Restarick on Friday of this week. They will be glad to meet their many friends in the afternoon and evening of that day. Mrs. Tiffany will be remembered by a large circle of friends in Honolulu as Miss Susie A. Davis. After her marriage she went with her husband to Zamboanga, Philippine Islands, where Captain Tiffany has been stationed for the past two years.

Mrs. J. A. Rogers, formerly Miss Ethel Spaulding, arrived yesterday with her little boy and nurse on a visit to her parents. It is her first visit home since her marriage, five years ago. Her husband, who is an army officer, has been stationed at various points in the States, including Fort Collins, Colorado, where he was commandant of the Agricultural College. He was transferred later to the Fourth Artillery, and was sent to El Paso, during the border troubles. He was stationed later at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and has recently been transferred to Syracuse, New York, where he is captain of the Fourth Artillery.

SALE OF IMPROVEMENT
BONDS AUTHORIZED

Resolutions providing for the sale of bonds for the improvement of Smith Street from Queen Street to Beretania Street, and of Hotel Street from Nuanu Street to Bishop Street were adopted by the supervisors last night.

The amount involved in the Smith Street project is \$12,600, and in the matter of the Hotel Street improvement, \$8046.35.

City Treasurer D. L. Conkling and the city attorney's department, were authorized to proceed with the sale of property of all delinquents in assessments on frontage tax.

HILO CHAMPIONS
TO INVADE MAUI

Big Island Y. M. I. Baseball and Basketball Teams To Play Valley Isle

Hilo's fast Y. M. I. baseball and basketball teams will arrive in Wailuku, Maui, next Saturday for a series of games with the Valley Island's best. There had been some doubt whether the Big Island champions could get away, but everything has been arranged now and the duel between Maui and Hawaii is a go. The following is from the Maui News, of Wailuku, of last Friday:

"We're coming; everything O. K." This is the latest announcement received by A. A. Reis from J. G. Andrews, manager of the Y. M. I. team; so all doubts about the Maui champions visiting Maui have disappeared into thin air. The boys of the Crescent City will be here on the thirtieth; ready for battle on the fast field at the Wailuku baseball grounds.

In all of their games, the Hilo Y. M. I. will try conclusions with an All Maui team, a combination of the best players in the Maui League. As yet, the lineup of the All-Maui aggregation is not known, but it can be said on the best of authority, that a formidable combination will be put into harness, to humble the Hiloites. M. G. Paschall, appointed manager, has been assigned to this duty—that of whipping into action a strong nine.

Basketball Also
It has been arranged to have the Kahului basketball quintet play the Hilo Y. M. I. basketball team on Saturday evening (thirtieth) at the Wailuku gymnasium, at seven-thirty sharp, followed by a dance.

The Hilo Y. M. I. basketball five is made up mostly of the material that helped St. Louis College to land the interscholastic championship in 1916. But these, the Kahului quintet is composed of veterans, who know the game from A to Z, and the Hiloites will have to fight like Indians to hold up their end anywhere near evenly. This game gives promise of being a corker, and the Maui fans will be treated to an exciting contest. The Gym quintet will also make the Big Island boys hot for all that they are worth, for they know the game thoroughly.

The Schedule
The schedule of the games to be played, is as follows:

Saturday, October 13, Hilo Y. M. I. vs. All-Maui.

Saturday, October 13, evening, Hilo Y. M. I. vs. Kahului (basketball).

Sunday, October 14, Hilo Y. M. I. vs. All-Maui.

Monday, October 15, Hilo Y. M. I. vs. All-Maui.

Monday, October 15, evening, Hilo Y. M. I. vs. Gym (basketball).

Saturday's and Monday's baseball games will commence at three-thirty p. m. sharp. Sunday's contest will commence at three p. m. sharp. Another game of baseball may be staged on Tuesday.

EXTEND SPORT FIELD
IN VALLEY ISLAND

Alexander House Settlement Increases Its Sphere of Influence

At a meeting at the office of the Maui Agricultural Company, in Hanalei, Monday afternoon H. D. Sloggett and Hendrick Mathews, of the Alexander House Settlement, talked to a group of boys and young men in the Hanalei camp about organized athletics and as a result three teams were organized to play volleyball and basketball on the camp playground as well as last Friday's Maui News of Wailuku.

Games will be played according to a schedule which is now being arranged and this league, which will be similar to the International League in the gymnasium in Wailuku, will provide exercise and amusement not only for the young men in this camp but plans are being made to organize a league along the same lines in other camps in Central Maui.

Lahainalua Enters
Lahainalua School has also been organized for athletics and games. As in the case of Maunaloa Seminary, plans have been made to have the Settlement conduct one play period each week at Lahainalua, teaching the students new games and coaching them so that with a definite schedule these activities will continue throughout the week, whenever time can be found for them.

Settlement Plans
The Settlement plans to hold its second annual rummage sale on Saturday afternoon and evening, October 13, in the kindergarten room. This sale proved to be very popular last year; a large number of people availing themselves of the opportunity to buy nice things at greatly reduced rates. The proceeds of the sale go to the regular Settlement fund.

Many people are making use of the Settlement beach house in Kahului. There is opportunity, however, for a larger number of people to make use of this house than heretofore and the Settlement takes this opportunity of extending an invitation to those who do not know of it. Application should be made through the Settlement office.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM

There is nothing so good for muscular rheumatism, sprains, lameness, cramps of the muscles, bruises and like injuries as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will effect a cure in less time than any other treatment. For sale all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

CAN SEE RUIN OF
COAST SHIPPING
IN ALEXANDER BILL

American Shipowners Show No Enthusiasm To Admit Foreign Vessels To Coastwise Trade

NEW YORK, September 20.—No enthusiasm can be found among American shipowners for the Alexander Bill, which proposes to open the coastwise shipping trade to vessels of foreign registry. In view of the understanding that the Administration is behind it, as a "war measure" it is not likely that American shipowners will organize any opposition. But that they view the bill with the utmost dislike and disfavor is nevertheless true.

In some cases American shipowners are not prepared to admit that any increase of efficiency can be secured by the bill. Even in the case of a foreign vessel reaching an American port, discharging and proceeding to another American port, it is contended that the delay in taking on coastwise cargo, the low freight rates prevailing, the special construction of ocean vessels, would outweigh any advantage that might otherwise accrue.

The fact that the Alexander Bill leaves it to the President to restrict the operation of foreign vessels "with such limits and under such provisions as he shall deem wise" has not apparently made it any more acceptable to the coastwise shipping firms. The latter are, accordingly, proposing as an amendment that American coastwise traffic on the part of foreign vessels be limited to specific voyages undertaken on specific permits.

What American shipowners appear to be chiefly afraid of is the continuance into the after-war period of the conditions, which the Alexander Bill would create. Speaking yesterday to a representative of the Journal of Commerce, Edgar F. Luckenbach, head of the Luckenbach Steamship Company, said: "In my opinion the opening of our coastwise trade to foreign vessels would mean the ruin of American shipping. It would mean that the foreign vessels which had been imported to the flag would keep the privilege of operating in the coastwise trade after the war. It is the entering wedge for which the conference lines have been working for years."

Charges Inefficiency
"The war has been seized upon as a golden opportunity by the conference lines to get a lot of vessels whitewashed, given American registry, then returned to a foreign flag under which they can operate cheaply."

"Our coastwise ships were built for the coastwise trade and the foreign vessels have been built for a totally different trade. What is the economy, for instance, in sending one of the Union Sulphur Company's vessels across the Atlantic, as has just been done, with a cargo of lumber, and then taking one of the American Transatlantic Company's boats for the coastwise sulphur trade?"

There is an impression in many quarters that the object of the Administration is desiring to have foreign vessels admitted to coastwise shipping to establish reciprocal shipping privileges between Canada and the United States on the Great Lakes. The Canadian government a few months ago took advantage of the standing American law to establish free trade in wheat between the two countries, and while most of the Canadian wheat imported into the United States under the new regime will probably go to the Minneapolis mills, some of it will be shipped to Buffalo or other Eastern points.

In any case the grain shipping season on the Great Lakes is just commencing, and it will be at its height during the next ten or twelve weeks. There will also be a large movement of coal to the Northwest, as well as the ordinary ore movement down the Lakes. All this will necessitate a considerable volume of tonnage at a time when there is only the same amount of tonnage available as existed over a year ago.

Lake Vessels Removed
It is estimated that sixty Lake vessels, aggregating some 120,000 gross tons, have been taken from the Great Lakes coastwise trade, and a further thirty vessels may still be brought down to the Atlantic. But these with drawals have just about been balanced by new construction. However, with the railroads overtaxed and the movement of grain likely to be heavier than usual, it is probable that the resources of Lake shipping may also be strained, justifying some reciprocal arrangement between the Canadian and American governments with a view to the utmost conservation of resources.

However, from statements made before the committee on merchant marine by R. B. Stevens, vice-chairman of the Shipping Board, and others, during hearings on the Alexander Bill, it would appear that the administration desires a general application of the proposed changes. Mr. Stevens mentioned the fact that from 300,000 to 400,000 tons of neutral shipping were at present idle and suggested the employment of this tonnage in the coastwise trade. Alfred Huger, admiralty counsel to the Shipping Board, endeavored to show how foreign vessels arriving at American southern and southeastern ports could profitably carry cotton or coal or other cargoes to Atlantic Range cities.

In explanation of the present coastwise shipping situation the withdrawal of American vessels from the coast-to-coast trade of account of slides in the Panama Canal is frequently referred to. These slides stopped traffic for longer or shorter periods from the opening in August, 1914, down to September 7, 1916, prior to which date the canal was closed for six months. These conditions led to the withdrawal of twenty-seven American-Hawaii steamers and their diversion to the foreign trade. Some of the Luckenbach boats were also withdrawn from the coast-to-coast service.